MADROÑO, Vol. 53, No. 1, pp. 85–87, 2006

NOTEWORTHY COLLECTIONS

LATHYRUS HITCHCOCKIANUS Barneby & Reveal (FABACEAE).—Inyo Co., Death Valley National Park, Grapevine Mountains, head of Fall Canyon, 36°56′ 03″N, 117°07′10″W (NAD 27), 1980 m/6500 ft, 4 May 2001, *York 2576, with Davis* (DEVA). More than 100 plants observed on rhyolitic gravels with *Artemisia tridentata*, *Chrysothamnus parryi*, *Ephedra viridis*, *Juniperus osteosperma*, and *Pinus monophylla*.

Previous knowledge. This taxon was previously known from southern Nye County, Nevada. The Death Valley Expedition erroneously noted a collection from Wood Canyon in the Grapevine Mountains, 9 June 1891, *Funston & Coville 1760* (NY, UC) (F.V. Coville, 1893, Botany of the Death Valley Expedition, Contr. U.S. Nat. Herb. 4., Washington, DC) as being in Inyo County, California. Based on the expedition's map, the collection was actually made on the east side of the Grapevine Mountains in Phinney Canyon, Nye County, Nevada. There is no present-day Wood Canyon in the Grapevine Mountains. The upper elevations of the Grapevine Mountains are currently accessible by vehicle on historic mining roads from the Nevada side of the range. The canyons on the California side of the northern Grapevine Mountains are only accessible by foot and require scrambling around cliffs and dry falls. The only through roads are located in Titus and Boundary canyons in the southern Grapevine Mountains. The expedition did not travel through Titus Canyon, instead they left Death Valley traveling east up Boundary Canyon on 1 June 1891 (F.V. Coville, 1893, Botany of the Death Valley Expedition, Contr. U.S. Nat. Herb. 4., Washington, DC). Boundary Canyon is the divide between the Grapevine and Funeral mountains. It is the current location of the highway that links Death Valley with Beatty, Nevada.

Significance. This is the first documented collection from California.

ARABIS DAVIDSONII E. Greene var. *PARVA* Rollins (BRASSICACEAE).—Inyo Co., Death Valley National Park, Panamint Mountains, 600 m NE of Panamint Pass, 36°06′40″N, 117°03′53″W (NAD 27), 2540 m/8350 ft, 24 May 2001, *York 2639* (DEVA). A rare perennial with lavender corollas growing in the NW-facing crevices of a dry, exposed, granitic outcrop. With *Cercocarpus intricatus*, *Chamaebatiaria millefolium*, *Ephedra viridis*, *Holodiscus microphyllus*, *Ivesia saxosa*, and *Pinus monophylla*.

Previous knowledge. The holotype locality for *Arabis davidsonii* var. *parva* is 24 airmiles east-northeast of Kernville in Tulare County (R.C. Rollins, 1993, The Cruciferae of Continental North America, Stanford University Press, Stanford, CA). It was found in crevices of granite rocks on the crest of a ridge, 7500 ft, 9 June 1986, *Ertter 6363, with Holland and Dains* (GH, UC). Its also been reported to the south in Kern County and to the north in the Sierra Nevada in rocky outcrops along the trail from Willow Lake to South Fork Big Pine Creek canyon, at an elevation of 2770 m/9100 ft on 6 July 1977 (*Taylor 6586*, JEPS 90207).

Significance. Although Rollins did not include this variety in the most recent treatment of California's flora (J.C. Hickman, 1993, The Jepson manual: Higher plants of California, University of California Press, Berkeley, CA), his description in his North American treatment of Brassicaceae (R.C. Rollins, 1993, The Cruciferae of Continental North America, Stanford University Press, Stanford, CA) exactly describes the diminutive plants found in the Panamint Mountains. The plants retain this character at all three separate populations observed by the author in Death Valley National Park. This extends the known range into the desert mountains 88 km east from the type locality, and 122 km east from the other Inyo County population.

PERITYLE VILLOSA (S.F. Blake) Shinn. (ASTERACEAE).—Inyo Co., Death Valley National Park, Panamint Mountains, Johnson Canyon, 1.7 km NW of Hungry Bills Ranch, 36°06′02″N, 117°03′11″W (NAD 27), 1860 m/6110 ft, 23 May 2001, *York 2628* (DEVA). A locally common perennial not yet flowering growing on a partially-shaded, N-facing, calcareous outcrop. With *Artemisia tridentata*, *Eriogonum heermannii*, *Juniperus osteosperma*, *Peraphyllum ramosissimum*, *Pinus monophylla*, and *Prunus fasciculata*.

Previous knowledge. Endemic to the mountains of Death Valley National Park. Found in crevices in carbonate rock outcrops in the Panamint, Cottonwood, and Grapevine mountains. First collected in the middle fork of Hanaupah Canyon, Panamint Mountains, at an elevation of 2090 m/6860 ft on 22 September 1931 (*Coville & Gilman 108*, U.S. 1531290).

Significance. First collection made in the Panamint Mountains since 1935. Extends the known range approximately 11 km south.

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CALIFORNIA

CRYPTANTHA LEIOCARPA (Fischer & C. Meyer) E. GREENE (BORAGINACEAE).—Orange Co., along the coast at Newport Beach on back dunes southeast of Balboa Pier. Thousands of plants in the area from the parking lot at the pier southeast and down the coast nearly to the west jetty at the entrance to Newport Bay. Found with *Ambrosia chamissonis*, *Cakile maritima*, *Camissonia cheiranthifolia*, *Calystegia soldanella*, *Abronia umbellata*, and *Distichlis spicata*. Population centered at foot of "E" Street (UTM 11S 0416939E 3718062N NAD83; deposited at RSA, duplicates to be distributed).

Previous knowledge. Cryptantha leiocarpa is known from southern Oregon (Gold Beach) south to northern Santa Barbara County at Surf, north of Point Conception (I.M. Johnston, 1925, Studies in the Boraginaceae, Contributions from the Gray Herbarium of Harvard University). According to Smith (1998, A Flora of the Santa Barbara Region, California, 2nd ed.), found "about dunes at Point Conception, Point Arguello, Surf, Casmalia, and Oso Flaco Lake." On the

Channel Islands, the species has been collected from Santa Rosa Island (G.D. Wallace, 1985, Contributions in Science, No. 365, Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County). It was also reported from San Miguel (Greene 1887, Pittonia 1:74–93) and Santa Cruz Islands (Greene 1887, Bull. Cal. Acad. Sci. 2:377–417), though voucher specimens have not been located, and the species has not been found on Santa Cruz Island recently (Junak et al. 1995, A Flora of Santa Cruz Island). Reported as far south as the northern "South Coast" of California by Kelley and Wilken (1993, in The Jepson Manual), and to Playa del Rey, Los Angeles County, by Jepson (1912), though these and other southerly reports were likely confused with *Cryptantha hispidissima* (I. M. Johnston 1925). C. *hispidissima* was reduced to varietal status by Johnston (Munz 1935, Man. So. Cal. Bot.), but has been treated as a synonym of *C. clevelandii* var. *florosa* (e.g., Abrams 1951, Illus. Flora Pac. States, Vol. III). This variety, recognized in the floristic treatments of Munz (1959 and 1974), is not recognized as distinct from *C. clevelandii* by Kelly and Wilken (1993). Previously collected from coastal sandy soils and dunes.

Significance. This is the first verified mainland record south of Point Conception. A large population occurs at this site in a relatively extensive dune system. This site also sustains one of the few extant coastal dunes remaining in Los Angeles or Orange counties, with several other locally uncommon taxa.

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Washington

Melica ciliata L. (POACEAE).—King Co., dry sand, waste ground, industrial area near cement factory, Duwamish River mouth, Riverside, Seattle, 47°34.2′N, 122°20.7′W, elev. 3 m, 13 Aug 2003, *Wechsler s.n.* WTU; dry basalt fill, riverbank, same site, 16 June 2004, *Zika 19860* (NY, UC, WTU).

Previous knowledge. Silky melic is native to Eurasia, where it often favors calcareous substrates. It is occasionally planted as an ornamental in North America. Its spread from cultivation in Riverside may have been facilitated by cement processing waste.

Significance. First record as an escape from cultivation in Washington. Apparently the first report of this species reproducing outside of gardens in North America (Hitchcock, A. S. & A. Chase. 1971. Manual of the Grasses of the U.S., 2nd ed. Dover Publications, New York. Kartesz, J. T. and C.A. Meacham. 2004. Synthesis of the North American Flora, CD-ROM Version 2.0. Published by J. T. Kartesz & Phylosystems Corporation, Chapel Hill. Soreng, R. J., P. M. Peterson, G. Davidse, E. J. Judziewicz, F. O. Zuloaga, T. S. Filgueiras, and O. Morrone. 2003. Catalog of New World Grasses (Poaceae): IV. Subfamily Pooideae. Contributions from the U.S. National Herbarium 48: 1–730. Web Grass Manual, accessed January 2006, http://herbarium.usu.edu/webmanual/). Its potential invasiveness should be examined.

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